THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIV., N°. 689. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Shanghai, China, Sept. 30th, 1863.

WHEREAS THOMAS WALSH has this day entered a suit against the late firm of HOWARD & Co. of Shanghai and has attached property of the said firm or any individual member thereof, in the hands of H. K. DRAKE & Co, Shanghai, to the amount of *one thousand dollars.* Now, therefore if the said HOWARD & Co. do not be and appear before this Court within six (6) months from the date hereof, Judgment will be recorded against them.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf 238

In the Estate of WILLIAM RAYMOND GINGELL, Esquire, *late H. B. M.'s Consul at Hankow, deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him immediately.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 201

In the Estate of T. L. HAY, Esqr, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be *forwarded to him before the 1st day of January* next.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 202

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yangtze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or with the Undersigned will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FULLARTON HENDERSON and Mr. JOHN I. MILLER have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st of July last.

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
2ja 246 Shanghai, 1st October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf 227 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ALEXANDER COWDEROY is authorized to sign our Firm from date.

HALL & HOLTZ.
190 31oc Shanghae, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. HARKORT & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of TRAUTMANN & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

JOHANN FRIEDERICH HEINRICH TRAUTMANN.
FREDERICK HORSEN BLOCK.
AUGUST WIKTERS.
6ju-1864 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of FAJARD, SCHAUWECKER & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863

NOTICE

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES C. HASSON in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January*, 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. JOHN THORNE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of COWIE & Co.

GEO J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite DR. BELL's Residence,
in Fuchau Road
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. CLEMENT LUCAS is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration.*

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. THOMAS MONCREIFF was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE, under the firm or style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. GROVE in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. JOHNSTON & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. HUGH ROSE INNES a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. INNES will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow. 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of INNES & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of DAVIES, TOWNEND & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st. May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HUDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. HUDSON.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L. PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
19de 155 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. VINCENT PICKENPACK, to sign our firm there.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
19de 156 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingtsze, (Newchwang,)
14no 124 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of MR. CLOTWORTHY BOYD in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1863.

A. ELLISSEN & Co.
226 19de China, 9th Sept., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 180 China, July 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. D. OLYPHANT VAIL in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr. GEORGE W. TALBOT is this day admitted a partner.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WM. S. SLOAN in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. FRANK B. FORBES and Mr. RICHARD S. DANA, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. WOODTHORPE CHARLES CLARKE and Mr. HENRY JOHN HOOPER have this day been admitted Partners in our Business.

COOPER & Co.
tf 245 Yokohama, 15th September, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in this port; Mr. MAURICE LEJIEUNE will sign our Firm *per procuration.*

HECHT LILIENTHAL & Co.
12de 219 Yokohama, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
E. C.
tf

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & Co,
Marine Architects and Surveyor,
27, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

CONTRACTS entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in India.

6fy 198 30, Cornhill, London, June 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang. 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船幷
火輪船拖帶小船等
隻免受驚灾如有驚
者照數償還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL LONDON.
Marine Branch:
5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.
HENRY W. PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Lawson) *Deputy-Chairman.*
JOHN BOUSTEAD, Esq. (Price & Boustead.)
GEORGE T. BROOKING, Esq., (1A St. Helen's Place.)
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq. (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
FREDERICK W. HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon and Harris)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq (Harrisons and Crossfield)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
JOHN G. HOMERE, Esq (Gresham House)
JOHN HUMPHREY, Jun, Esq. (of Hoy's Wharf)
M. JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq. (Bank of New Zealand)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq (Eastcheap.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq (Churchill & Co.)
J. ADAM SMITH, Esq (Smith, Wood, & Co.)
JOHN R. THOMSON, Jun, Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co)
JAMES P. WOODHOUSE, Esq. (J. & C. Woodhouse.)
Manager of Fire Department.—(HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Underwriter.—JAMES CARR SAUNDERS.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine* Branch of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 199 Hongkong, August 6th, 1863.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WEADE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.

ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, (Halliday, Fox and Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
SMITH HARRISSON, Esq. (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq., (Lemon Hart and Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq (A. Lusk and Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co.
Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries*, without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
28de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000, in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in 30 days sight Bills (favor of PERCY M. DORE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of P. P. Ellis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all claims are required to be presented before the 1st proximo.

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Administrator.

tf 248 Shanghai, 9th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JULES CHAPELLE is authorized to sing our firm per procuration.

MEYNARD, COUSIN & Cie.,

tf 249 Shanghai, 10th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. George Harley Webster is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

tf 250 Shanghai, 6th October, 1863.

JOHN PETERS,

Cotton Inspector & Broker.

SHANGHAI.

o Shanghai, 8th October, 1863.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES,

GODOWNS,

Centrally situated.

Apply to

C. THORNE.
Yuen Fong Hong.

tf 251 Shanghai, 9th October, 1863.

UNION CHAPEL.

DURING the rebuilding of the Chapel, the Services will be conducted in Trinity Church, the use of which has been kindly granted by the Trustees.

Hours of service 9 a.m., and 6 p.m., commencing on Sunday 11th Inst. Subject "Missions."

tf 252 Shanghai, 8th Oct., 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 9½ o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock, and on Thursdays at 6 o'clock p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.

THE *BETHEL* being now repaired, and moored off the Old Dock, on the Poo-Tung side of the river, will be used for Divine Service every *Sunday morning at* 10 a.m. Church Service and sermon will be read by Laymen.

Officers and Seamen are invited to attend. Sampans bearing the Church Flag will go round the Harbor for the use of all who wish to come.

tf 242 Shanghai, October 2nd, 1863.

LATEST DATES.

England,.........Aug.	15	Hankow, ...Oct..	3
Hongkong,........Oct.	1	Nagasaki,........Sept.	28
Tientsin..........Sept.	17	Kanagawa,.......Sept.	30

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. June 12 } Received *viâ* Marseilles
Shanghai .. June 5 } Aug 6.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd instant, at Shanghai, James Trubshaw, of Messrs. R. McGregor & Co Hongkong.

At Amoy, on the 19th September, of remittent fever, Rowland H. Payne, aged 26 years, late 2nd Assistant Imperial Customs.

Deeply lamented by his brother officers.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.

Oct.	*Ending 9th Oct., 1863.*		*Ending 9th Oct., 1862*	
	Max	Min	Max	Min
3.—	71	56	71	68
4.—	75	60	74	65
5.—	71	60	73	64
6.—	70	59	73	64
7.—	70	60	73	59
8.—	65	57	74	58
9.—	62	55	66	53

OPIUM.

Oct.	*Malwa* New Tls.	Old Tls	*Patna* New Tls.	Old Tls.
3.	565	....	510	....
5.	560 a 565	....	505	....
6.	560 a 565	....	505	....
7.	565	....	500	....
8.	565	....	500	....
9.	565	....	500	....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Oct 9th, *Emperor*, (Br. str.), Todd, from ——; 9th, *Waratah*, (Br. str.), Harris, from Ningpo; 9th, *Cymbelene*, (Br. bk.), ——, from London; 9th, *Glencoe*, (Am. schr.), from ——.

Departures.—Oct. 9th, *Mandarin*, (Br. str.), Bissen, for Ningpo; *Pootung*, (Br. str.), Laity, for Ningpo; 9th, *Alexander*, (Br. bk.), Dempster, for Newchwang; 9th, *Japonica*, (Br. schr.), Darke, for Chefoo; 9th, *Nellie Merril*, (Am. schr.), Staples, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. *Hydaspe*, from Hongkong, Mrs. J. Willows, Messrs. Cleuzes, Marmelli, Harman Zembach, Dunn, Bertolini, Truelle, James Row, Revd. Fathers—Libois, Cleuzes, Gorse, F. Gourdain, and Father Yang. Per str. *Granada*, from Yokohama, Messrs. J. E. Habgood, R. R. Westall, B. R. Reynolds, J. F. Broadbent, C. Shultze, Tho. Mercer, R. Russell, E. J. Spence, Tho. Sutherland, M. Hubert, and Captain Nolloth, R.N.

Departed.—Per P. & O. Co.'s str. *Ganges*, for Yokohama, Messrs. A. Schroers, Niebuhr, W. A. Park, J. H. Evans, and H. Smith. Per P. & O. Co.'s str. *Pekin*, for Hongkong, Messrs. Cohen, Caldwell, J. M. Metta, E. Anders, C. Schultze, H. Khalakdina James Gye, A. Morrison, T. Mahlman, Captain Cow, and Captain Nolloth, R.N.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

THE importance of preserving a uniform width of 50 feet along the line of the Defence Creek, having been unanimously agreed to, at a Meeting of the Municipal Council, held this day, the following resolution, passed at a Special Meeting of Land Renters assembled at the British Consulate on the 15th January, 1862, is re-published for general information

"That on the outer line of Defence the creek "shall be widened from opposite the Ningpo "Joss House at the N.W. angle of the city Wall, "along the whole length, to 50 feet at the top, "with sides sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, "and the creek be carried through to the Soo-"chow Creek in the same line."

By order of the Council,

R. F. GOULD,
Secretary

17oc 231 Council Room, Sept. 16th, 1863.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

WITH a view to an equitable assessment of Chinese House property, proprietors are requested to furnish the following information in regard thereto,—to the Rev. M. T. Yates, Interpreter Municipal Council —namely, the *letter* and *number* of each House and the actual rental received.

By order of the Council.

R. F. GOULD, *Secretary.*

17oc 232 Shanghai, 21st Sept., 1863.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

AT a Meeting of the Municipal Council, held on the 16th Sept., 1863, the following scale of Wharfage Dues, to be levied at this Port, on Imports and Exports, was ordered to be re-published for general information :—

Rates of Imports.

Grey Shirtings................	2 cts. per 50 pcs	
White & Spotted Shirtings.....	do	do
American Drills	do	do
do. Sheetings..........	do	do
Fancy, Printed and Dyed Cottons....	do	do
Jean, English Domestics, Handkerchiefs, Twills, Muslins, Cambrics, &c.....	do	do
Velvets, Velveteens and Cotton Mixtures..........	½ of a ct. per pce	
Cotton Yarn....	2 cents per bale	
Woollens, English Camlets, Lastings, and Bombazettes.	1 cent per pce	
Long Ells and Serges.........	½ cent per pce	
Lead, Iron, and Tin...........	1 cent per pecul	
Rice, Sugar, Rattans, Sandal-wood, Sapan-wood, and other Woods............	3 cts per 50 pcls	
Ship-Chandlery and Stores....	2 cts per pkge	
Coals.........................	3 cts per ton	
Copper Cash.................	1 cent per pcl	
Chinese Medicines or Merchandize, &c., not enumerated above	2 cents per pkge	

Rates on Exports

Tea..........................	1 cent per pcl.
Raw Silk	5 cent per bale.
Silk Piece Goods	3 cents per pkg.
Nankeens	1 ct. per 100 pcs.
Chinese Medicines or Merchandize, &c, not enumerated above	..2 cents per pkge.
On Japanese Sweed.........	3 cts per 50 pcls.
Oil do.	½ cent per pcl.
Tea do.	1 do
Silk do.	5 cts per 80 catts.
Un-enumerated Goods, (Japanese)	..2 cents per pkge.

Articles of Japanese Produce, which have paid Dues as Imports are exempt from Export Dues on Re-exportation.

By order of the Council.

R. F. GOULD,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, 19th Sept., 1863. 17oc 233

The London Mail of 26th August, due in Hongkong on the 10th October, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 16th October, per *Pekin.*

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Monday, the 26th Instant.

NOTICE.

LETTERS for Yokohama and Kanagawa will be received at the French Post Office till to-morrow at *noon* for H. I. M. Steamer "*Monge.*"

Post Master General.
J CHAMPANHET.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY OCTOBER 10 1863

THE prospects of the rebellion in the province of Keang-su seem day by day to become darker and darker. The increased disposition on the part of the English authorities to take an active part in operations carried on beyond the thirty mile circuit, must be well known to the garrison of Suchow. As they expect, therefore, to meet in the field not only men who have been subjected to foreign drill, and will be led by foreign officers, but also by bodies of English soldiers, we were not surprised when we heard of disaffection in the insurgent ranks. We do not intend to enter on the vexed question as to whether any justification of this interference on the part of the English Government can be offered. We do not know what instructions may have been privately sent from Home to the Commanding officers on this station, but certainly the latest reports of Parliamentary debates on China, did *not* in the least shadow forth any intention to sanction active operations beyond the thirty mile radius. There is still a party which believes in the Taipings, and think that eventually they will prove the regenerators of China. But there is a still stronger party who believe that by virtually declaring war against the Taipings, we have recognised their corporate existence, and that *therefore* the first principles of morality would dictate some slight adherence to our Treaty obligations. We are unaware that Admiral Hope's authority to conclude an arrangement with the Rebel chiefs has ever been questioned. Unless it were so questioned, we should have imagined that the mutual stipulations made, would, at least upon our side, have been respected. It must be a matter of sincere regret to every Englishman to reflect on this one startling fact—that with regard to carrying out the provisions of Admiral Hope's agreement with the Rebels, the conduct of the latter contrasts very favorably with our own. We are unaware of any instance in which the Taipings as a body violated the engagements made at Nanking, whereas we have in many instances neglected both the letter and the spirit of those same engagements.

We do not speak in advocacy of the Rebels. Although others, well qualified to judge, have pronounced differently, the scenes constantly to be witnessed in and around Shanghai during the winter of 1861, were sufficient to convince us that the Rebellion spreads desolation and misery wherever its armies penetrate. The excesses of brutal and licentious soldiery may account for much of the misery, but the fact still remains uncontradicted that in whatever city the Insurgent leaders have taken up their abode, every work of art has been ruthlessly destroyed. They have up to the present shewn themselves in no other light than that of destroyers, and have utterly failed in any attempt at establishing a system of Government. But granting all this, we are still bound by the agreement made at Nanking, and so long as its provisions are respected by the Insurgents, we ought not to be backward in upholding the faith of Treaties. With every wish, therefore, to see the Rebellion put down, and a Government established upon a firm basis in China, we fear that when the every day occurrences of this present period become matters of history, the English nation will appear to have been lamentably backward in fulfilling the obligations entered into by its accredited representative.

So far, therefore, we have, whether rightly or wrongly, struck a direct blow at the prospects of the Insurgents in this province. Indirectly, by allowing officers in the British army to lead troops against the Rebels beyond the thirty mile circuit, and by building steamers to act for the Chinese Government in any part of the Empire, we have also thrown a heavy weight into the Imperialist scale. It is in such a case vain to speak of neutrality. We understood at the time of Admiral Hope's return from Nanking that neutrality was to be observed beyond the magic circle, but this idea has long since been dispelled. We should have imagined that as the circuit first laid *down* was found *too* narrow for foreign interests at the various ports, the radius would have been definitely lengthened, so that the Rebels might understand that they must not come within fifty, or eighty or a hundred miles of a foreign settlement, or that the presence of a foreign settlement in any province was to be a sign to them to evacuate that province. No doubt the ardent advocates of Taipingdom would have protested against any such course, but in our opinion, such a procedure would have been more in accordance with the dignity of our nation, and the Rule of Right. We think, therefore, that however hateful may be the principles upon which the Insurgents proceed, and however horrible their practices, we have acted towards them in a manner which leaves them good ground for complaint against us.

Leaving, however, the question of English interference, the Imperialists *themselves are making rapid strides* towards clearing this province. The report, which we believe to be well founded, that the town of Chan-chow-fu, has yielded to the Imperial troops, goes far to shew the hopelessness of the Rebel position in Suchow. If the asserted disaffection of the foreigners in the city be not merely a blind to cover some stroke of policy, that also proclaims the downfall of Rebellion in Kiangsu. And finally, the extensive preparations being every day made by the Imperial Government for a direct attack on Suchow, seem to be far in advance of anything which the rebels with their crippled resources could hope to oppose with success. At Sungkong, under Macartney's supervision, about one hundred shell per day are, on an average, turned out. This, *it is to be* remembered, is done with such appliances as the Chinese have themselves, or can be taught to make. In a short time, when more efficient machinery is got *into action, this number will easily be* doubled or trebled. But, for the present, with the exception of one European foreman, all the operatives in the arsenal are Chinese, and all the necessary tools and paraphernalia are Chinese also. Yet with this, as we have said, an average of one hundred shell per day is obtained, and preparations are at the same time *being carried on for the application of* European machinery to all parts of the work.

When, therefore, we review the presence of distinguished foreign officers in the Imperial army, the fact that the government now possesses a navy, the care with which the natives are being instructed in English drill, the facilities of supplying its wants from the European arsenals, afforded to the Chinese government, the activity evinced by the government itself, and, on the other hand the desperate position of the Insurgents, the absence of trained foreigners from their ranks, the disaffection of those foreigners which they do count amongst their number, and the difficulties which surround the transmission of arms from Shanghai,—when we pass these facts in review, we believe we are justified in sounding the knell of Rebellion in at least this one province.

Summary of the Week.

Nothing has occurred during the past week to trouble the serenity of the settlement of Shanghai. The weather continues cold, the thermometer having steadily fallen both by day and night during the entire week. The average maximum temperature has been 69°, and the average minimum 58°.

The French Mail, which arrived on Sunday afternoon, brought no intelligence of interest. The American news was singularly barren, and added little to our previous information. The Federal repulses from Fort Wagner and James Island, Lee having extricated himself, and the capture of the guerilla chief, *General Morgan, form* the only items. The remainder of the news is made up of reports and rumours, of which we must await confirmation. The death of Lord Clyde is the only item of English news which calls for remark.

The Shanghai Race Committee have published an extended programme of the coming races. Several prizes having been presented for competition, a third day has beeen added. Each day is now well filled. We may anticipate therefore three very pleasant days of old English sport.

H.I.F.M. steamer *Monge* is taking on board as quickly as possible, coal and stores for the fleet, and will sail for Japan in a few days. The *Dordogne* is to be stationed at Wusung, and act as a store ship for the French vessels on the station. These preparations, and the haste with which the godowns at Wusung are being finished, seem to betok*en an anticipation of some warm work* in Japan during the ensuing winter.

As Sungkong all is quiet. The greater part of the troops have gone up to the front, but the arsenal is in full working order, and about one hundred shell are cast and finished daily. The old residents are gradually returning, and, although the streets still bear a ruinously dilapidated appearance, shops are being opened, and activity is here and there evinced.

From Quinsan and Soochow we have had but few advices. The English troops remain at Taitsang under the command of Captain Murray R.A. A few days since the foreigners within the city made a communication to Major Gordon, offering to desert the Rebel ranks if a free pardon were guaranteed them by their respective Consuls. The Futai has made no objection to this proposal being accepted. The British and American Consuls have accordingly sent up an assur*ance of pardon to all the foreigners* who may come over, but reserve the right of deporting them.

We doubt whether this proposal was made in good faith. It seems probable that it was considered desirable that a European should get within the Imperialist lines, so as to gain a more perfect knowledge of their strength than could be learned from the usual Chinese spies.

We understand that Chan-Chou Fu has been captured by the Imperialists. The country around Soochow is now therefore clear, and the chances of the Rebels effecting a successful retreat nearly annihilated.

From Ningpo, we have received some additional particulars relative to the capture of Fo-yang. The Franco-Chinese contingent left Shao-hsing with 900 men and 4 guns. On the morning of the 19th ultimo a landing was effected about a mile from the city, and on the bank of the river which runs down to Hangchow. The place was *strongly fortified*, and although a constant fire was kept up from two 30-pounders for several hours, no practicable breach was made. At length, Captain Edwards, *Lieutenant* Reid, and a Manilaman succeeded in climbing the wall, and some others coming up quickly a panic seized the Rebels and they precipitately evacuated the place. The loss on the Imperialist side was 12 killed, and 35 wounded, but the enemy suffered much more severely, as 430 dead were counted, and the prisoners stated that 500 had been wounded.

From Hankow, we have little to report. At Kiukiang the races appear to have been most successful, and to have been conducted on the old home principles. A Grand Stand was erected, Aunt Sallies and all the regulation race paraphernalia were on the ground, the weather was propitious, and the day was consequently in every particular a success.

From Japan we have advices to the 30th September. The *Japan Commercial News* of that date, states that the Prince of Satsuma has demanded assistance against foreigners from the nominal Government of the country. The Daimios, it appears, support Satsuma's application, and held a Council on the 25th ultimo for the purpose ostensibly of discussing the propriety of fitting out an expedition to the Bonni islands, but more probably to agree on some measures for further opposition to foreigners. However, so many unfounded reports obtain currency in Japan, that we are unable to guarantee the truth of the above statements.

REVIEW.

Un Voyage autour du Japon. Souvenirs et Recits. Par Rodolphe Lindau.

The above named sketch of a trip to Japan is comprised in two articles in the *Revue des deux Mondes.* The interest which attaches itself to every new view of Japan is sufficient to warrant a brief notice of M. Lindau's narrative. Although it adds little to what is already known about Japan, it puts some of the manners and customs of the natives in a new light, and contains at any rate some contribution to our stock of facts relative to the country.

The opening sentences of the first article give anything but an encouraging picture of Shanghai:

The summer of 1861 had severely tried the European residents in China. Stifing and unhealthy heat had prevailed for many weeks, which while it inflicted fever on some, and cholera on others, had exhausted every one. * * Shanghai (the settlement) is singularly ugly. Every one agrees in saying so. Situated on the bank of the Whampoo, one of those great Chinese rivers which roll their yellow and muddy waters across immense plains of a fertility which is truly marvellous, but whose monotony is maddening, it possesses nothing to attract or retain the traveller. Some friends whose hospitality I had enjoyed said to me, "You are lucky to be able to leave this country; would that we could also do so." * * I had an opportunity of seeing some friends in Japan where I had already lived for some time, but the chief thing was to get out of Shanghai.

That this desire to leave our settlement was due only to its physical disagreeables, is evident, for in the same paragraph in which our author inveighs so bitterly against Shanghai as a place of residence, he becomes quite enthusiastic about his friends in China. He says

I have not forgotten them nor shall I ever forget them, for nowhere have I experienced so much hospitality, so much candour and frankness in every relation of life as in this little corner of the earth, which has been called the Settlement of Shanghai.

We may pass over without remark the rather tedious details of his voyage to Nagasaki, and the description of that town. The trip is now made so frequently that very few care to read an elaborate description of the appearance of Nagasaki harbour, and the islands which stud it.

An interesting view of the mutual relations of Japanese and foreigners in private life in 1859 and 1861 is afforded, and the author is led to speak of the contrast existing between the state of things existing at that time, and the aspect of affairs at present.

If I stopped at the threshold of a farmhouse to ask for a light, boys and girls instantly ran to bring the *brasero*. Hardly had I entered when the father of the family invited me to be seated, and the mother saluting me modestly, supplied me with tea. The whole family clustered round me, and looked at me with a curiosity which I took care not to disappoint. The boldest amongst them touched my clothes, and a little girl ventured to pull my hair, and then ran away laughing and blushing. By distributing a few metal buttons I made all the children perfectly happy. "Many thanks," they repeated, and kneeling down bent their pretty little heads, and smiled with a grace which I was astonished to see in this low class of society. When I departed, they accompanied me to the road, and so long as I was in view, they continued to cry *Scianara maté mionitchi* (Farewell until to-morrow). I speak of the years 1859 and 1861. I cannot say whether the same friendly disposition is now evidenced towards foreigners rambling in the country. Since that time, our relations with the natives have undergone a lamentable shock, and we now stand towards them in an attitude which if not absolutely hostile, is at least menacing. Even at the moment at which I write, Yedo, a flourishing and unoffending city, is threatened by the English forces, because the Tycoon is powerless to make the reparation which Great Britain has demanded for the

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murder of Mr. Richardson. The Japanese have been led by their princes gradually to regard foreigners as enemies, and if politeness is still exhibited, it will be seen to arise from a feeling of fear.

We fancy that M. Lindau forgets how great were the provocations which led to Yedo being threatened, and how continuous were the outrages which at last reached their climax in a direct insult to the flags of four great nations. A lesson had to be taught, else a Foreign flag would be for ever looked on with contempt by the Japanese. The murder of Mr. Richardson was an advance in boldness upon the assaults on the Legation, but the attacks on the *Pembroke, Kienchang* and *Medusa* were evidently intended as expressions of defiance to the entire body of Foreign nations. Such arrogance had to be punished, and we can now only regret that a more decided victory was not obtained at Kagosima, and that the English Admiral found it impossible totally to silence the batteries which he attacked.

Before closing the description of his first impressions of Japan, M. Lindau glances at the political designs of the various European nations with respect to Japan. He believes that the English and French have trade alone in view, while Russia looks solely to territorial aggrandisement.

It is evident that the interests of Russia in the far East are quite different from those of England and France. Commerce is not her object. She has no representative at Yokohama, and up to the present no Russian merchant has established himself in Japan. At Hakodadi alone, a place of considerable industry but without any foreign openings, and which for that reason has been neglected by both English and Americans, at Hakodadi, which fronts the harbors of Manchuria, does Russia constantly keep a fleet of steamers. It is astonishing to find that nation represented there by a Consul-General, a physician and a priest. There a hospital has been founded, a timber-yard constructed, and a number of measures taken which indicate an intention of making a permanent establishment. The Russian Government has the passion which animates other rich proprietors. She loses no opportunity of extending her demesnes. The island of Yezo of which Hakodadi is the capital, would nicely fit into the last acquisitions of Russia in the East, and there is no doubt that she will seize an early opportunity of making herself mistress of it.

How conflicting the ideas of mere lookers-on may be, cannot be better exemplified than by a comparison of the exposition of the views of Russia above quoted, with the opinions of the Count de Lauture on the same subject. The latter, speaking quite as confidently as our author, says

The acquisition of more land (in China) [illegible] Russia would be more troublesome than [illegible]ble (She is) the mistress of innume[illegible] Asiatic races scarcely subdued, and amongst whom the slightest disturbance is to be dreaded * * It is therefore not likely that Europe will undertake the conquest and occupation of China. She will only interfere to uphold the rights of nations, and to re-establish peace for the maintenance of her trade, of the Chinese Government, and the prosperity of the people.

We do not pretend to fathom the designs of Russia, whether in regard to China or to Japan. The same arguments apply to both. We imagine, however, that the real state of the case is that Russia wishes to have a kind of prescriptive right to a convenient port in this part of the world; so that, in case of a European war, she may have an opportunity of carrying on hostilities in the East as well as in the West.

We regret that want of space prevents our doing more than merely mention the interesting accounts given of the various forms of religion which obtain in Japan, the mythology, the feasts, the games which accompany the celebration of holydays, and the inner life of the natives. Much has been written and said by superficial observers of the shamelessness and immodesty of the Japanese in their private life. On this subject there are a few good remarks which we subjoin.

The Japanese lives in open day. He has realised the dream of the Roman who wished to live in a glass house. Many travellers have even stated that in this openness too great a license is permitted. I would ask whether it is not carrying strictness too far, to blame this. This is a great difference between the loss and the want of modesty. A child knows not shame, yet it is not shameless. Modesty, as Rousseau justly observed, is "a social institution," it is developed at the same time as civilisation. Every climate, and every epoch has exercised an influence over its manifestations, which travellers and historians have abundantly proved. Not only is the modesty of France different from that of the Mussulmen, but our principles of modesty differ in many respects from those of our ancestors. Each race has in its moral education and constitution, a criterion of what is right or wrong. In truth we have no right to tax any individual with immodesty who in his own country violates none of the conventional regulations of the society in which he has been brought up. The most delicate and rigid Japanese is not disgusted at the sight of a young girl bathing at the threshold of her door before the passers by, and the people of all ages and both sexes who meet in the bathing houses, have never been led in consequence to commit crimes of a shameful character. A well educated Japanese, with whom I conversed on the eccentricities of his countrymen could not understand the indignation of Europeans, or the scruples which I endeavored, to explain to him. "Yes," he said, "when I see a woman bathing, why I see her—what harm is there in that?" I could get nothing else from him, and I was at length convinced that we started from very different premisses in order to arrive at the same conclusion.

In a note appended to the last quoted extract, the writer expatiates on the demoralising influence of the photographic pictures introduced by unprincipled foreigners. In Yedo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, in Peking, Shanghai, in a word at all the places open to foreigners in China and Japan, pictures of the most disgusting description are eagerly bought by the natives. In the principal gate of Peking (the Chien mên) there is, or was, a stand covered with stereoscopes and stereoscopic slides of the above description, and there at all hours of the day, might be seen a crowd anxious to get a look at the embodiments of the filthy conceptions of foreigners. Our readers will fully agree, therefore, with M. Lindau, when he says

Obscene pictures are no doubt very common in Japan, but whoever has seen the photographs which, sent from London, Paris and the other centres of civilization, have been circulated, and are now circulating in large numbers on the borders of the extreme East, cannot hesitate to adjudge the palm for the most abject corruption to the very countrymen of those who profess themselves so shocked by Japanese immodesty.

With this extract we must close our notice of the first part of this article. Those of our readers who can obtain it, will do well to read it in its perfect form. Tedious and slightly dull at times, it abounds with valuable remarks, and forms in our opinion a valuable addition to our Eur-Asiatic literature.

SCALE OF CHARGES AND COMMISSIONS ADOPTED BY THE NEWCHWANG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IN consideration of the fact that charges on purchases and sales at this Port have been found to be insufficient in comparison with those at other Ports in China, owing to the high cost of building materials and boats, and the short period during which business can be conducted at the Port, the Merchants of Ying-tsze, under authority of the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce, have unanimously agreed upon the following scale of charges, based on the Shanghai rates, to take effect on and after this date.

Newchwang, 12th September, 1863.

ON IMPORTS.	*Including 1 month's Storage.* T.	c.	*Each succeeding month.* T.	c.
Landing charge, boat & coolie hire labor & storage in Godown, & Wharfage, ...				
On cotton goods, 15 pcs. & under per bale—per piece,		1½		½
„ „ 30 pcs. „ „ ..		1.1		¼
„ Woollens, ...		4		1½
Sugar, Iron, Straits, Japanese, & Chinese produce & Glass per pcl. or equivalent, ...		10		5
Coals, per ton, ...	1	75		85
„ „ open air, ...	1	50		75
Tea, „ ½ chest, ...		10		5
„ „ 1 chest, ...		12		6
Paper, small packages per picul, ..		3		1½
„ large „ „ ..		4		2½
Commission on sales of all Imports except Opium, 3 per cent.				
Opium, Taels 20 per chest, including all charges, ...	20			
ON EXPORTS.				
Boat & coolie hire for 10 pcs. Beancake,....		14		
„ „ „ 1 shu (3 pcs.) Peas,		18		
Chowchow cargo in proportion. ..				
Commission, 3 per cent on gross amount of Invoice, in all cases except where goods are sent as a remittance—in such cases 1 per cent, ...				
Procuring freight 5 per cent,....				
Advancing funds to vessels 3 ₽ cent.				
Collecting freight on account of charterers, 1 per cent,.........				
Remitting freight on account of charterers, 1 per cent,.......				

For transacting business for vessels on Chinese charter, charge to Captain, Taels 25. Charge to Natives Taels 50 for vessels under 5,000 peculs capacity, Taels 100 for above that capacity, but it is understood that Captains of vessels, seeking a freight here, must choose a Consignee and that no final settlement of charterparty shall take place, except through that Consignee.

(Signed) THOMAS PLATT, *Chairman.*
HENRY E. BUSH, *Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.*

SASSOON v. BARTON.

BY the subjoined extract from the Hongkong *Evening Mail* of the 17th ultimo, it will be seen that the decision given by Mr. Markham in this case has been confirmed. The original trial appeared in the *North China Herald* of June 6th and 26th.

In the appeal case of *Sassoon v. Barton* brought up from the Consular Court at Shanghai, the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE delivered judgment this morning in the following words:—

The case of *Sassoon* appellant, v *Barton*, respondent, was argued before me some days back. Various points were taken on behalf of the appellant, all of which I disposed of in the course of the argument, save one, which was this—whether, having regard to the language of the document of the 14th May in the present year, considered in connection with the other circumstances of the case, it was competent to the appellant to refuse to complete refunding the property less in quantity than he expected. I am clearly of opinion that it was not. Fraud is not suggested, and in the absence of fraud, matters had gone too far to admit of revocation; the property in question had been accepted by the appellant, it had been dealt with by him, he had been in the receipt of the rents, and I further concur with the Consul in thinking that the land had not originally been sold by measurement, but by piece. The consequence therefore is that the judgment of the Consular Court will be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF CHINA.

WE make the following extracts from an excellent article under the above heading, translated from the French of Count d' Escavrac de Lauture, and published in the *Chinese and Japanese Repository* for August 3rd, 1863:—

RECENT events have shown the necessity of a transformation in China which shall mark a thorough reform. Now she is surrounded by the greatest nations, she must be re-animated by entering into profitable relations with them, and by following their example in many things.

Much has been said on the stagnation of this empire; but we know that nothing is stationary in this world. China has passed through changes similar to those of the western parts of Europe. She is now, in many respects, if we may assign to her a European date, in the middle of the fourteenth century. First, in the restricted scope of her studies, of her scholastic philosophy and literature, and in the narrow-mindedness of her people. Secondly, in the imperfection of her military weapons, of her tactics, fortification, and artillery. Thirdly, she is emphatically in the middle of the fourteenth century in the absolutism and impotency of her government; in her poverty, and the cunning which it suggests; in the difficulties she has to contend with; and in the outbreaks of intermittent anarchy. If the Manchoos, on conquering China, had overcome a free country, they would certainly have changed its laws; but instead of this, they replaced, after a hard struggle, a dynasty whose government was absolute; and they actually increased the despotism of it. The tractability of Asiatic nations, and especially of those cultivating fertile lands, has always been favourable to the formation of large nations. But the people have lent no increase of strength to their rulers, being enslaved and utterly indifferent to the changes of their rulers. The government was most superficial; and the slightest commotion at home, or the most insignificant attack from without, made this clay-footed giant tremble.

Asiatic despots are always uneasy under their mask of pride, and are condemned to a policy of perpetual mistrust and falsehood, of temporising and cunning. They strengthen themselves by the rivalries they foment, by disarming the people and repressing their thoughts, and by making tools of slaves or creatures deprived of their legitimate rights. As they dare not exact sufficient taxes for the growing wants of the state, they oppress and pillage the weak in order to spare the strong. They take advantage of the animosities which exist between the Manchoos and Tartars. The Manchoo princes hold China by means of their Tartar bowmen, and they keep Tartary by means of Chinese intrigues. The Mongols and the Manchoos, the latter of whom appear to me greatly superior to the former, differ from the Chinese, not only in all their habits of life, but also in the dogmatism of their religion, the asceticism of their practices, the simplicity of their faith and laws, and in the whole of their political economy. While feudalism has disappeared from China, the wandering and pillaging Tartars have retained a patriarchal and war-like feudalism. The Manchoos consider themselves as the relatives, the serfs, and soldiers of the emperor. The Mongols, who are classed with them under forty-eight standards, owe only a limited period of military service, reminding one of the feudalism of former ages in Europe. Corea and Japan have a somewhat similar organisation. Being the only military resource of China at present, it forms the strongest bulwark of Japan, and would perhaps afford the best explanation of the present progress of that empire, which shows such readiness to receive the inventions of Europe. Absolute monarchy extends not only over China, but also over almost all the Indo-Chinese states, which have received their civilization and many of their inhabitants from the north. Everywhere centralised, mistrustful and cunning, the government grows more corrupt as we advance towards the south, where the people have failed to resist their enemies because they were less intelligent, less active, and of a more mixed race. Thus in China there are still to be found a few vestiges of liberty, a few bold and independent spirits; while in the peninsula we find none but slaves, who are divided into two classes, the government officials, and the lower orders, the latter of whom are ruled by the bastinado.

Public opinion in China has lately made great strides towards a wiser and more liberal system. Scholastic studies are almost forsaken for those of a more serious and useful nature, the idols are neglected, and the pale lights of the past are being lost in the brighter rays of European science.

* * *

The first chief desire of the people, and which draws them towards us, even whilst we appear amongst them as invaders, is the protection of their lives and property. We have just seen the impotence of the present means of the Government. They want more power, that is to say, money and an army above all. Let the Government acknowledge and extend commercial institutions, formerly all-powerful, but now only tolerated, although the municipal delegates alone possess the confidence of the people, who choose them freely by acclamation; let it create provincial councils, and collect the taxes more justly, demanding of the nation contributions more in accordance with the fatal increase of expenditure, and I believe it will not be asked in vain. The people appeared to me to be ready to make any sacrifices as soon as they had any hope of their being fruitful. Shanghai, Ningpo, and many other towns, would double their taxes, if we would consent, on these terms, to govern as well as to defend them.

The first expense required by the State for strengthening her police force might be met by the sale of certain privileges, the temporary use of the salt and custom-house duties, and in short, by a loan. If a loan were negotiated between China and the great European firms established there, the custom-house revenues would afford a sufficient security for it. The high rate of interest that would be required is normal in the country, and would create no great embarrassment to the State. A good army is easily trained, and labourers make good infantry. The Chinese were vanquished principally by the superiority of our arms.—They fought bravely, and died at their posts, when they could not keep them. In military affairs China wants—honour paid to the profession of arms,—an established discipline,—a few very simple manœuvres,—a good light artillery,—a well-trained and numerous militia, always ready to defend their homes against the plunderings of successful rebels. They should also encourage studies more useful than that of the books of Confucius, and change the nature and object of their examinations. The telegraph in India spreads over 15,000 kilometers. It will soon enter China, and will there meet with a language which of all others is the most suitable for its transmissions. The railways in India will soon reach 6,000 kilometers. Why should not China, which is better cultivated, more populous, and more rich, have *hers* also? A company is already formed for steam-navigation on her rivers and along her coasts. China understands her need of reform, at least in general and essential matters. The present reign, succeeding to detestable and ruinous ones, begins under the most favorable auspices. We could not expect much from an emperor in his cradle, and a regent so young as Prince Kung; yet this prince, by his skill, his patience, and the energy of his awaking, has delivered the State from the men who were ruining and dishonouring it; he has given pledges to Europe, and has shown the wisest views. Such an empire is not transformed in a day; and whilst he is accomplishing the transformation, always slow and difficult, he will be surrounded by many dangers. The greatest of these is the present rebellion. Let us see in what manner it threatens the existence of China, and how it may arrest her progress.

In Europe, and in some of the Chinese ports open to Europe, these disturbances are merely looked upon as a political revolution (for a short time), as the rising of a conquered people, as the struggles and triumph of a new dogma. The Chinese nation discusses none but local interests; for centuries they have borne a yoke which is not very heavy; they support the Manchoos as masters who are not oppressive or numerous. Two hundred years have rolled over the memories of the last dynasty, which is no longer represented, even by an impostor. There is no military spirit in China, and their religion produces neither martyrs nor prosecutors. China would not have followed Mahomet—his followers are there like foreigners; their fanaticism meets with no response in China.

The Chinese do not know, as a nation, of the present movement. They patiently cultivate a very fertile soil, which is much divided. The country-people are happy. Their customs are patriarchal and their manners polite. Their dwellings are clean, containing a few books, vases, and common paintings. The rural population of Chi-li, Shan-tung, and Kiang-nan is equal in ease of circumstances, and superior in education, to that of many parts of Italy and Portugal.

* * * *

What could religion, politics, or commerce gain by the success of a military sect, even if it had been sincere; and the overturning of a race, hitherto peaceable, toler[illegible] easily governed? This rebellion i[illegible] unmasked. Last year the offi[illegible] who accompanied Admiral Hope to Nankin found nothing but a heap of deserted ruins in the place of that once powerful, rich, and populous city, so long the capital of the empire. Twenty thousand brigands were encamped there, addicted to every vice; attended by women whom they had carried away, stolen children, whom they trained to arms, and a few peasants reduced to slavery. Their chief, enriched by plunder, was enthroned in a dilapidated palace, surrounded by one hundred armed women, his concubines and his guard. His ministers could scarcely read. Everything in the town, now become a den, was hideous and repulsive. Many other towns and districts were the same.—Incendiarism and massacre accompany them. At the time of the burning and sacking of Su-cheu, the Chinese Venice, I myself saw arrive at Shanghai more than sixty thousand poor wretches, starving and houseless; many seeking for their children, lost, drowned, or carried off by the malefactors. The magistrates drove away the people into the country. Recently again, Shanghai, surrounded by the rebels, has seen encamped in her streets, beneath her walls, and in the surrounding plains, nearly two million men, despoiled of everything. More than a thousand a day died of starvation; the Jesuits had received more than ten thousand, and Chinese charity itself vied with Christian charity in its efforts and sacrifices. The rebellion carries desolation from town to town, without increasing in strength. Some of its victims join their oppressors because they are driven away from every other quarter on account of their numbers. How can such a state of things exist or continue? It is explained by the weakness of the Government and the military disorganization in which it leaves the country. The conquerors thought they could the more easily rule a disarmed people. The day of attack came, and there were no defenders. Unruly bands had to be fought by other undisciplined troops. They maintained themselves with difficulty; they lost rich provinces and recovered deserted districts. They were merely able to avoid perishing;—they could not conquer. Let the Chinese rebels meet with a great defeat, and the people, thirsting for vengeance, will not let a man escape. Whatever may happen, China has not fallen so low as to bear the yoke of such contemptible adventures. This literary nation will always repel ignorant and coarse rulers. The people of the South have never conquered those of the North. No revolution ever succeeded that was distant from the capital of the empire, and this capital, surrounded by vast plains, which the horsemen of half Asia will guard it need be, is quite inaccessable to the rebels, who cannot even approach it. Those who, in Europe, took the part of the rebels, represented their triumph as close at hand, and already saw Hung-Siu-Tsuan master of all China—pacified, free, and happy. This was an empty dream. Dynasties are not thus founded; the days of their change are days of war. The present dynasty has had to contend for a long time with the bitter resistance of several of its provinces; and at the fall of the Tang, five more ancient dynasties appeared by turns on the scene, for half a century, before the Sung dynasty was firmly established over a limited portion of the empire. The rebellion must have an end,—the hour is approaching for its excesses to be expiated. At that time we shall also see the end of other risings, whose origin is less vile and of quite a different character; I mean the Mussulman insurrections, which are never thoroughly repressed, and are constantly reviving; which have been caused by mal-administration; which were but too well justified in the province of Yun-nan by the criminal conduct of a governor-general, who was contemplating the massacre of the Mussulmen, and whom the Mussulmen outwitted by being the first to go to work. Moderation is one of the finest privileges of the strong; violence only accompanies weakness. China still suffers from its excess. Without an army capable of defending her, she fights by means of executioners; her triumphs are tortures, and the cruelty of these torments supplies the place of the vigilance of magistrates. * * * But if the Chinese Government puts downs the rebellion, can it at the same time survive the help it expects or has from Europe? Must she not dread the ambition of England and Russia? The acquisition of more land in China by Russia would be more troublesome than profitable. The mistress of innumerable Asiatic races, scarcely subdued, and amongst whom the slightest disturbance is to be dreaded, she is in some respects dependent upon China. The peace and prosperity of this empire are necessary to the peace and progress of her oriental possessions. Russia appears to have no wish to disturb this equilibrium. In the last war England, France, and Russia pursued the same object; the two former, on being insulted, took up arms, the latter wrought by her noble attitude and loyal acts. England understands that her distant colonies must be free. The emancipation of the United States enlightened England. Some time back, in Manchester, the Chancellor of the Enchequer in a speech thanked Heaven for this separation, the source of such prosperity to America and England. England does not retain her colonies by force when once they are rich and populous enough to defend themselves, and they will one day rank amongst the greatest states, the most prosperous republics on the globe. Australia, which is already a republic and even a turbulent democracy, costs England, owing to this system, only two millions and a half a year; she adds four hundred millions to the advancement of her commerce, and there is every reason to believe that her trade will be still greater when Australia, having become richer, defrays herself the expenses of her government and refuses the two millions and a half from England. Shanghai, which is not even a colony, and costs England and the other nations of Europe only the support of a consul, sees her commercial relations with Europe, America, and Australia, rise to 750 millions of francs; a figure about three times as great as that of the trade of France with Algeria and all her other colonies. What could England gain by the possession of Shanghai, which refuses her neither her silks nor her tea, and sends back neither her cotton nor opium? What would Russia or France gain by the possession of such a country? Would they surround it with a million custom-houses, to secure the sale of products, to which those of England are preferred? Would they consume more tea? Would they use more silk? Would they obtain them at a cheaper rate? Certainly not. They would have a few more appointments to give, at the expense of unknown sacrifices, endless embarrassments. However rich England, Russia and France be, they cannot carry on a war 5,000 leagues from their capitals, and dare not confide the defence of China to Asiatic auxiliaries. It is therefore not likely that Europe will undertake the conquest and the occupation of China. She will only interfere to uphold the rights of nations and to re-establish peace for the maintenance of her trade, of the Chinese government, and the prosperity of the people. If however it should happen that China should escape from the hands which govern her, and should not succeed in giving herself a stronger ruler, her future would be in the hands of those European nations which trade on her coasts. The stroke of a pen would change these towns into so many republics and senates. The people would follow with confidence these new governments. When, in 1846, the English flag first floated at Hongkong, the island had only 7,000 inhabitants, now she has 120,000. Everywhere the Chinese congregate around our establishments. The retreat of our troops, the evacuation of Chusan, are for them public misfortunes; and when we had placed in Canton a substitute for the bloody governor Yeh, we were able to govern a people who had long been excited against us, without tortures and almost without soldiers, by the simple prestige of good faith, justice, and intelligence. The direct taxation, the revenue of the present custom-houses, for the single port of Shanghai, would enable the republics thus formed to recruit a mercenary force sufficient to protect them. Thus Carthage, Marseilles, Venice, may re-appear at the other ends of the earth. But I do not think our wishes should hasten the time. So long as under our supervision, and assisted by our counsels, the Asiatics are able to govern themselves, it will be both more just and more useful to remain their hosts rather than to become their masters.

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INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
Offices 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
Chairman.—HENRY LEWIS, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. DE PASS, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)
Directors.
CHARLES BELL, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
PETER BELL, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., of Lloyds.
JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co.
J. LEONINO, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. PINTO LEITE, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leite & Brothers.
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., of Messrs. W. Mackinnon & Co.
THOMAS D. NEAVE, Esq., of Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.
BRICE H. PEARSE, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander Son & Co.
ALBERT RICARDO, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., of Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.
MAJOR USBORNE, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., of Messrs. Young son and Magnay.
Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.
Agents:
Calcutta.—Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. FLEMING & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dow & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. DE PASS, BROTHERS & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. DE PASS, SPENCE & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26do 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

THE
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

THE
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL....£2,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER.
JOHN TODD, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq., Liverpool.
Alexander Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
William Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
C. HOLLAND, Esq., Chairman.
B. Darbyshire, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
Thos. R. Stolterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire premiums, upwards of....£	60,000
Life premiums and interest....	29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds.....	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceed.....	251,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are transacted on terms as moderate as those of any responsible office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Lancashire is also prepared to receive proposals for Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and all further information may be obtained from
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
tf 241 Oct. 3, 1863.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary conditions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia.

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum; ½ per cent for 3 months, and ¾ per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghai for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will pleasesend in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, at under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods, stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1859.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

A CARGO of Ice of very superior quality is now ready for delivery in lots to suit purchasers at the Ice House formerly occupied by Messrs. HOWARD & Co.

Price 3 Taels per Picull.

Ice House open 5.30 to 7.30 A.M.

Pass Books furnished on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. K. DRAKE & Co.
tf 230 Shanghai, 19th September, 1863.

FOR SALE—TO ARRIVE, OR FROM SHIPS-SIDE.

JAPANESE TIMBER AS UNDER:

800 pcs. Scantling, 13 & 14ft. long x 5½ in. sq.			
2600 do.	do.	do. x 6	do.
600 do.	do.	do. x 6 in. x 7 in.	
2600 do.	do.	do. x 7 in. sq.	
6000 Pine Boards, 12 ft. x 12 in x 1 in.			
2000	do.	6 ft. x 12 in. x 1 in.	
2000	do.	6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.	
2000 Cedar Boards, 6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.			
300 pels. Firewood.			

For further particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 205 Shanghai, 22nd August, 1863.

Wm. DATO & Co.

BEG to intimate to the Residents of Shanghai and Visitors, that having completed the enlargement of their Store, they are now prepared to show their new Stock of Goods for Autumn and Winter. The varieties being too numerous to advertise an inspection is solicited.

Entrance by the new Store, corner of Rue Montauban facing Pont Eilan or 2nd Bridge across the Yang-king-pang.
tf 235 Shanghai, 23rd Sept., 1863.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yusi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz.			
Port,	"	"	" 8 "
Champagne, in 1	"	"	" 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases,			" 8 "
Medoc,	1	"	" 5 "
Cognac Brandy,	1	"	" 10 "
do. do.	1	"	" 6 "
India Pale Ale,	4	" casks	" 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

Now ready, 8vo. cloth, price 3 dollrs.

TABLES for ESTIMATING the COST of REMITTANCES to SHANGHAI and HONGKONG in Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, Drafts on India and Carolus Dollars.

By
F. M. PAGE.
London.—E. COLYER, Gracechurch-street.
Shanghai.—J. H. GWYTHER.
12oc 222 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
Martin's ANYLITICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ...$1.00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages,.....$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5 00.
27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following:—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.
BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.
JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystallized Fruits, Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.
PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.
POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Pasts, Yorkshire Pork Pasts. Mackerel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPS & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling theirs are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18no-63 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

FOR SALE
GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Godown in Foochow Road, at present occupied by Messrs. John Forster & Co.

For particulars apply to,
WATSON & Co.
tf 243 Shanghai, 3rd October, 1863.

BUSINESS PREMISES.
TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR FOR SALE.

A Large Dwelling House with Godown 114 x 54 feet, very centrally situated, entry on 1st July, 1864.

Also,
One double storied Godown, with Dwelling Rooms and servants offices, entry about the 1st October next. Apply to

C. THORNE,
Yuen-Fong-Hong.
tf 210 Shanghai August 24th, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to
RICHD. R. TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

Astor House Hotel.

FOR SALE.

THE Good-will, business, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c., as it now stands, of the above well known Hotel. This establishment is well fitted up, to carry on business to first class style; as it has been newly furnished, and a spacious Billiard Room opened and done up in the best English manner, with Tables and all Appurtenances, made by Thurston & Co., London.

The accommodation for visitors is large and commodious, with Stables, Out-houses, Coach-houses, &c., and ample ground for additional buildings, if required.

The business of the Hotel is good; and the only reason the proprietor wishes to dispose of it, is in consequence of ill health, which necessitates his departure from Shanghai.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf 153 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole Agents in Shanghai for the

"BULLI" COAL MINING CO.
AND.
"OSBORNE WALLSEND" COAL CO.,

of Sydney, N.S.W., are prepared to supply cargoes of Coals from those Mines, of from 500 to 1,200 tons each, on favourable terms.

FRAZAR & Co.
19oc 228 Shanghai, Sept., 19th, 1863.

AMMUNITION.
Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges.

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
26wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.
NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established in this Port two years, and now receiving their Consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

EGLINTON HOUSE HOTEL,
POINT DE GALLE.

PASSENGERS by the steamers of the P. & O. Company and the Messageries Imperiales calling at Point de Galle will find the EGLINTON HOUSE HOTEL a comfortable, and delightfully situated house, with a view of the sea and shipping; and within a few minutes walk of the jetty.

R. C. EPIHRAUMS,
Proprietor.
19de 229 19 September, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS,

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

10fe-64 24

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.

HAWKINS & Co.
tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in CHINA.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

PIROST KOHLER & Co.
21no 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb. 1863.

DICKSON & Co.

General Commission Agents,
NINGPO.
tf 244 Ningpo, May 18th, 1863.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,
GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公利 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's premises.

tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.

OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD. *near the Bund.*

tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew-kun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 54 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONGKQUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.

tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Shanghai that the Store of the late F. L. JUVET is again open to the public, who will find there a large assortment of American, English and Swiss Clocks and Watches, besides other well-selected articles of Jewellery, &c.

E. GROSCLAUDE,
Executor.

12oc 221 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SHIP MASTERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. DRAKE & Co's Godowns, next door to Messrs. BUTLER & Co.'s Shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.

tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being *now* Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given *to any one* (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,

tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.

tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*

tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.

tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yeio-hnn.*

tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct. 2	Pootung	B. str.	83	Lalty	Ningpo			Byrne and Co
.. 2	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse	do			
.. 2	*Jeanne & Joseph*	Fr bg	142	Croatze	Nagasaki	Sept 28		Buissonnet and Co
.. 2	Mephista	Da. bg	146	Range	Tamsui	.. 22		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Bankside	B. bark		Woodruff	Sydney			A. Ellissen and Co
.. 3	Fei-loong	B. str.	260	Sargent				Fletcher and Co
.. 3	Pembroke	A. str.	241	Spencer	F-chau	.. 29		Russell and Co
.. 3	Kiang-se	A. str	547	Simmons	Hankow	.. 29		Russell and Co
.. 3	Harvest Queen	A. bark	315	Ellery	Nagasaki	.. 21		Allen and Co
.. 3	Hydaspe	Fr str		Nomdeden	Hongkong			
.. 3	Whampoa	B. str	115	Buncombe	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 4	Marie Philippine	Ha. sch			Chefoo			Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	James Lawrence				Newchwang			Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Tientsin [H I C M S			Nicolas	Engld. v. S'tow			
.. 5	Robert Lowe	B. str		Congleton	Hongkong	.. 21		Russell and Co
.. 5	Shandon	B. str	114	Adams	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 5	St. Michel	Fr sh		Fradin	do	Oct 1		Trautmann and Co
.. 6	Hellespont	B. str.	350	Doswell	Yokohama	Sept 28		Cowie and Co
.. 6	Gottland	Swe bg		Westoo	Hongkong			Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 6	Granada	B. str	351	Laing	Yokohama	Oct 1	Silk, &c.	E Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 6	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	Hankow	.. 2		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 6	Thule [H I C M S							
.. 6	Sextant	Bre. bk	274	Forris	Newchwang			Trautmann and Co
.. 7	Tynemouth	B. str	1142	Hellyn	Hongkong	.. 1		Russell and Co
.. 7	Whampoa	B. str.	114	Buncombe	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 7	Fire Cracker	A. str.	651	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 2		Lindsay and Co
.. 7	Che-kiang	A. str		Armstrong	do	.. 3		Russell and Co
.. 7	Nora Criena	B. str	93	Wilson				Somerville Primrose & Co
.. 7	Gemini							
.. 7	Apollo							
.. 7	Macedon				Fuchau			Wheelock and Co
.. 7	*Greyhound*							
.. 8	Martaban	Pru. bk	376	Ode	do	Sept 26		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 8	Sappho	B. bark	374		Glasgow	May 18	General	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 8	Kiangsu [HICMS			Forces	Amoy	Oct 1		
.. 8	Monitor							
.. 8	Hawthorn	B. bark	365		Sunderland	May 1	Coals	Thorne, Brothers and Co
.. 8	Renown	B. bark	440		Hakodadi	Sept 23	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 8	Mandarin	B. str	90	Bissen	Ningpo			J. H. Wignall

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Oct. 2	Ciaro Babuyan	B. bark	357	Errington	New York	Tea, &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 2	Fire Dart	A. str.	228	Armstrong	Hankow		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 2	Yang-tsze	B. str.	700	Hardie	H'kg. v. F'chau	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 2	Antelope	B. str.	238				P Conklin
.. 2	Elgin	B. str.	396	Beal	Kanagawa	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 2	Poyang	B. str.	827	Bryant	Hankow		Olyphant and Co
.. 3	Nora Creina	B. str.	93	Wilson	Ningpo	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 3	Huquong	A. str.	1339	Roberts	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 3	Rock City	B. ship	536	Whitehill	London	C'ton, &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 3	Shantung	B. bark	318	Welsh	Amoy	do	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 5	Emperor	B. str.	106	Todd	Ningpo		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 5	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Yokohama	Sun., &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 5	Rainbow	A. ship	550	Kelly	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Tycoon	B. bark	271	Burdis	Nagasaki	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 5	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str.	341	Cull	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 5	Clarendon	B. ship	656	King	London	Tea, &c.	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 5	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 5	Maria	Da. bk	304	Inkermann	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 5	Maria Wilhelmine	Ha. bk	215	Niemann	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	Ningpo	Ballast	J. H. Wignall
.. 7	Waratah	B. str.	256	Harris	do	do	Moses and Co
.. 7	Alexandra	B. bark	547	Morris	Fuchau	do	Hogg Brothers
.. 7	Monitor						
.. 7	Shan-se	A. str.	1006	Perkins	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 7	Glencoe	A. brig	222	Morgan	Woosung		Frazar and Co
.. 7	Solway	B. ship	946	Duguid	Fuchau	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 7	Ilona	B. str.	478	Hutchinson	Hankow		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 7	Fraya	Ha. bk	492	Mapor	Swatow	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 7	Shandon	B. str	114	Adams	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 8	Young Greek	A. bark	450	Taylor	Swatow	C'ton, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Fei-loong	B. str	260	Sargent	H'kong. &c.	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 8	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	2000	McQueen	Hankow		Dent and Co
.. 8	Swallow [H M S						
.. 8	Amaranth	B. ship	670	Meyer	Newchwang	Re-expts	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 8	Padang Padjang	Ne. sh	600	Rebling		Sun., &c.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 8	Europe	Fr bk	268	Boutes	Nagasaki	do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 8	Georges	A. ship	791	Williams	Fuchau	Ballast	H. Fogg and Co
.. 8	Fawn	B. brig	194	O'Ryan	Chefoo	Op., &c.	Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. 8	Gustav & Wilhelm	Ha. sch	100	Ericksen	do	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
.. 8	Governor General	B. str.	507	Bell	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 8	Whampoa	B. str	115	Buncombe	do	Sundries	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 8	Pekin	B. str.	750	Soames	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 8	Julia	B. bark	477	Bird	London	Tea	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 8	Alexandra	B. bark	298	Dempster	Newchwang	Op., &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 9	Jap-nica	B. schr	211	Darke	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	Dow and Co
.. 10	A. A. Eldridge	A. bark	290	Bennett	S r'coe. K'gawa	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 10	G. C. Love	B. schr	142	Fox	Yokohama	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Hydaspes	B bark	525	Irwin	Swatow	Sundries	Johnson and Co
.. 10	Arlequin	Du. bk	406	Singer	Newchwang		Siemssen and Co
.. 10	Nellie Merrill	A. schr	297	Staples	Fuchau	Ballast	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 10	Phantom	B. schr	36	Farnworth			Gunpowder Magazine
	Ningpo	Ne. bk		Miner			T. Kroes and Co
	Heemah	B. ship	887	Johnson	Fuchau	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Commanders.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str		Blanchard	Heward and Co		
Bo-Peep	June 14	A. str.	73	Cochran			
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Dobbyn	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Che-kiang	Oct 7	A. str.		Armstrong	Russell and Co	Hankow	13th inst
Chusan	Oct 1	B. str	529	Shaw	Cowie and Co.		
Confucius	Oct 2	Chi. str		Rowse			
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str.	114	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co.	*Tug*	
Enterprise		A. str.	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Express	Oct 6	B. str.	290	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hankow	11th inst
Fame		B. str	117	Thomson	Gilman and Co		
Fei-ma	Sept 29	B. str	121	Buckland	Moses and Co.		
Fenella	Aug 19	B. str	179	Hawes	Dallas, Pearson and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Fire Cracker	Oct 7	A. str.	651	Pendleton	Lindsay and Co	Hankow	11th inst
Gorilla		B. str.	83	McColl	R. A. Reynolds		
Granada	Oct 6	B. str	351	Laing	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Yokohama *	
Hellespont	Oct 6	B. str.	350	Doswell	Cowie and Co.		
Hydaspe	Oct 3	Fr str		Nomdeden	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	31st inst
John T. Wright	Sept 25	A. str.	369	Nell	Allen and Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Kiang-se	Oct 3	A. str.	547	Simmons	Russell and Co	Hankow	To-day
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str.	160	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co		
London	June 5	B. str.	700	Oliver	Byrne and Co.		
Louisa	June 5	A. str.	80	Pearson	Master		
Mandarin	Oct 8	B. str.	90	Bissen	J. H. Wignall	Ningpo	cld 9 inst
Martin White				Parkes	A. L. Freeman	*Tug*	
Meteor	June 27	B. str		McCaslin	P. Conklin		
Nora Criena	Oct 7	B. str.	93	Wilson	Somerville Primrose and Co.	Ningpo	cld 9 inst
Paysan		B. str.	40	James			
Pembroke	Oct 3	A. str	241	Spencer	Russell and Co	F'chau & N'po	To-day
Pluto	Sept 30	Chi. str			P. Conklin		
Po-tung	Oct 2	B. str.	83	Lalty	Byrne and Co.	Ningpo	cld 9 inst
Robert Lowe	Oct 5	B. str.		Congleton	Russell and Co	Hongkong	14th inst
Rose	June 20	A. str.					
St. Theodosius	Sept 21	Rus. str	312	Stenroos	Augustine Heard and Co		
Stork	Sept 29	— str					
Sycee	May 30	— str					

* 24 hours after the arrival of the English Mall.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Commanders.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Tah-wah	Feb 10	A. str.	145	Lovett			
Ta-kiang	Sept 24	A. str	609	Sanford	Olyphant and Co.	Hankow	Early
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	*Tug*	
Titan		B. str		Cockraine	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Stoffels	Russell and Co		
Tynemouth	Oct 7	B. str.	1142	Hellyn	Russell and Co		
Viscount Canning	Aug 29	Sia. str		Shannon	Oxford and Co.	Hongkong	14th inst
William the IV.	Aug 15	U. str	77	Kamp	John E. Manning		

46 *Merchant Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Albrecht O'Swald	Aug 19	Ha. sh	532		Siemssen and Co.		
Alice Tainter	Aug 24	B. bark	500	Barnaby	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Algonquin	Sept 21	A. bark	649	Emery	Frazar and Co.		
Anna	Aug 21	Old. bk	262	Chulken	Wm. Pustau and Co	New York	cld 9 inst
Apollo	Oct 7						
Astrea	Sept 7	Nor. bk	243	Dicht	Order		
Aurnswark	June 2	B. bark	225	Brigstock	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Ballarat	Aug 19	B. ship	700	Cow	Chinese Store Ship		
Bankside	Oct 3	B. bark		Woodruff	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Bosphorus	Sept 26	Du. bk	357	Kruisinga	Trautmann and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Bosworth	Aug 19	B. ship	611	Nicols	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Fuchau	cld 9 inst
Caravan	Sept 18	B. bark	330	Turner	Newbery, Elliot and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Ceres	Sept 24	A. bark	398	Spence	Wheelock and Co	Fuchau	13th inst
Chalmers	Aug 21	B. ship	593	Bainter	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Champion	Aug 30	A. ship	1023	Boyden	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Charlotte	Sept 23	Bre sch	283	Steengrafe	Dent and Co	Ningpo	cld 9 inst
Childe Harold	July 19	B. ship	1036	Gunnion	E. Eaton and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Concordia	Sept 27						
Cornelia Hendrika	Sept 25	Du. bg	287		Oxford and Co.	Tientsin	Early
Delaware	Aug 20	A. bark	300	Gregg	Frazar and Co.		
Dorchester	Aug 21	A. bark	422	Fulton	Frazar and Co.		
Duck	Aug 21	B. schr	142	Aubin	Engwat and Co		
Eagle	Aug 22	B. schr			Angel and Co.	Tientsin	Imdt.
Earl Grey	July 29	Ne. bk	540	Hanisch	T. Kroes and Co.		
Electra	Sept 17	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Eliza Dawson	Sept 18	B. bark	319	Leach	Newbery, Elliot and Co.		
Eranee	Sept 22	B. ship	640		H. B. Cama and Co	Bombay	Early
Eraree	Aug 26	B. ship		Wainwright	Trautmann and Co.		
Eva	Sept 17	B. bark	242	Kidd	A. Ellissen and Co.	Hongkong	
Fairlight	Aug 13	B. ship	588	Bush	Blain, Tate and Co.	London	21st inst
Fow Tsun	Aug 19	B. ship	1079	Coles	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Frederick VII.	Sept 20	Da. bk	411	Flover	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Prinz Regent	Aug 19	Pru. bk	350	Fischer	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
Fruiter	Sept 21	A. bark	321	Dawes	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Gemini	Oct 7						
General Michiles	Sept 27	Du. bk	381	Wilde	T. Kroes and Co.		
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co.		
General Putnam	July 26	A. ship	1020	Babson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr ship	466		Trautmann and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Glenavara	Sept 17	B. bark		Watson	Gilman and Co		
Glenbuntly	Sept 7	B. bark	546	Crone	Dow and Co.		
Gottland	Oct 6	Swe bg		Westoo	H. Stubbendorff and Co.		
Gov. v. Swieten	Sept 4	Da bk	317	Fagg	T. Kroes and Co.	Kanagawa	cld 9 inst
Greyhound	Oct 7						
Harvest Home	Sept 14	B ship	547	Harvey	Dow and Co.	Newchwang	Imdt.
Harvest Queen	Oct 3	A. bark	315	Ellery	Allen and Co		
Hawthorn	Oct 8	B. bark	365		Thorne, Brothers and Co		
Heemine	Sept 21	Da. bk	265	Berg	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry Brigham	July 31	A. ship	1065	Potter	Olyphant and Co.		
Henry Harbeck	Sept 3	A. ship	714	True	Frazar and Co.		
Hero	Sept 8	A. brig	111	Brodhurst	Allen and Co		
Heroes of Alma	Sept 30	B. ship	557	Lass	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Hibernia	Sept 25	A. ship	551	Whitfield	Johnson and Co		
Huntress	Sept 21	A. bark	383	Wheldon	Frazar and Co.		
Ida	Sept 21	A. schr	287	Smith	Siemssen and Co.	Newchwang	To-day
Independence	Aug 22	A. ship	827	Crowell	Frazar and Co.		
Indian	Sept 26	Swe. sh	650	Lagus	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Ironside	Aug 13	B. ship	898	Vaux	Fletcher and Co.	London	21st inst
J. H. Ransom	Aug 20	B. bark	398	Chapman	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Jas. Vinicombe	July 28	B. ship	679	Bowell	A. Ellissen and Co.	London	Early
James Gibson	Sept 13	B. bark	347	Constable	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
James Lawrence	Oct 4				Wm. Pustau and Co		
Jeanne & Joseph	Oct 2	Fr bg	142	Crostze	Buissonnet and Co.	Nagasaki	12th inst
John & Mary	Sept 4	B. bark	190	Geary	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Nagasaki	Early
Kaffir Chief	Nov 16	B. bark	400	Harper	Cowie and Co.		
Keenta	Aug 15	A. bark	238	Myer	Allen and Co	Hongkong	Early
King Arthur	June 13	B. bark	699	Bramwell	Dow and Co.	London	Early
Kingsan	Sept 20	A. ship	450	Wills	Frazar and Co.		
Lady Elizabeth	Sept 12	B. bark	464	Hutton	A. Ellissen and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Light of the Age	Sept 21	B. bark	512	Alexander	Dent and Co		
Loftus	Aug 8	B. bark					
Loodiana	Aug 28	B. ship	654	Moir	Trautmann and Co.		
Lord Macauly	Aug 31	B. ship	846	Care	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Macduff	July 15	B. ship	1135	Osborn	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Macedon	Oct 7				Wheelock and Co.	Fuchau	
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	826	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Maggie McLean	Sept 16	B. bark	387	Stuart	Dow and Co.	Nagasaki	To-day
Magnet	July 31	A. ship	703	King	Johnson and Co		
Mahe	Sept 24	B. ship	540	Merrieless	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Fuchau	
Marie Philippine	Oct 4	Ha. sch			Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	Early
Martaban	Oct 8	Pru bk	376	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mary Capen	Sept 19	A. brig	200	Abbott	Frazar and Co.	Kanagawa	14th inst
Mary Glover	Sept 27	A. ship	593	Hughes	Frazar and Co.		
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594		Shaw, Brothers and Co	Coal Hulk	
Melita	Sept 21	A. schr	131	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	cld 8 inst
Mephista	Oct 2	Da. bg	146	Range	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	13th inst
Merrie England	Sept 17	B. ship	1045	Lowry	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Mirage	Aug 19	B. ship	715	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	21st inst
Moosmie	Aug 21	B. schr	440	Green	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Monitor	Oct 8						
Nestor	Sept 20	A. bark	498	Clautmann	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	445	Spence	Harbor Master	Hulk	
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather	Cowie and Co.		
Niphon	Aug 11	B. ship	592	Baker	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Nonpareil	Aug 20	A. ship	1131	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Northern Light	Feb 21	B. ship	1380		Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Nuevo Lepanto	Sept 12	Spn. bk	203	Barosa	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy	cld 9 inst
Oldenbarneveld	July 21	e. sh	572	uwel	T. Kroes and Co.		
Omer Pacha	Oct 1	B. bark	398	Hardie	Oxford and Co.		
Osborne	Sept 16	B. brig	327	Stamper	Dent and Co	Hakodadi	cld 26 ult
Osprey	Aug 20	B. ship	600	Andrews	Lindsay and Co	London	21st inst
Our Queen	Aug 21	B. bark	461	Es es	Gilman and Co	Liverpool	20th inst
Palmerston	Aug 26	B. ship		Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Palmyra	Aug 28	B. ship		Richards	Dent and Co	Liverpool	Early
Paragon	Aug 1	Sia. sh	756		A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Peep O'day	Aug 4	B. ship	491	Fente	Lindsay and Co	Fuchau	cld 9 inst
Philip I	Aug 16	A. bark	793	Oakman			
Phillipp I.	Sept 26	Ha. sh	515	Kooh	Wm. Pustau and Co	London	Early
Pons Ælii	Aug 20	B. bark	0	Blackhole	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Princess Royal	Aug 29	B. ship	1215	Watson	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Queen Hortense	Sept 19	B. bark	268	Cochrane	Oxford and Co.	Hongkong	
Renown	Oct 8	B. bark	440		Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Rhine	Oct 1	B. ship	668	Little	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Rover	Aug 21	A. bark	358	Hunt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Royal George	Sept 4	B. ship	545	Bell	Lindsay and Co		
St. Michel	Oct 5	Fr sh		Fradin	Trautmann and Co.		
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22					Coal Hulk	
Sappho	Oct 8	B. bark	374		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Sarah Emma	Aug 21	B. ship	1097	Wingate	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Sea Bird	June 10	A. bark	333	Weston	Frazar and Co.		
Sextant	Oct 6	Bre bk	274	Forris	Trautmann and Co.		
Sophia	June 5	A. bark	340	Jacobs	Order		
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	London	Early
Spirit of the Sea	Aug 8	B. bark	199	Magnise	Alfred Wilkinson and Co.		
Spirit of Trade	Sept 18	B. bark	592	Sampson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Star of the North	Aug 22	B. ship	921	Patterson	A. Ellissen and Co.	London	Early
Star Queen	Aug 13	B. ship	750	Eves	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Sunlee	Sept 7	Ha. bk			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Surat	Aug 19	B. ship	999	Fitzauld	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Tchapou	Aug 19	Fr bg	118	Golmbertean	Vaucher Frères		
Teresa	Sept 7	B. bark	334	Slaate	Maitland Maclean and Co	Hakodadi	cld 9 inst
Thomas S. Stowe	Aug 27	B. bark	386	Rice	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Victoria	Sept 14						
Wandering Wave	Sept 14	A. schr	151	Leighton	H. Leighton and Co		
Wild Pigeon	Aug 13	B. ship	1000	Mayhew	Olyphant and Co.		
Wilhelmine	Sept 17	Me bg	250	Knaack	Siemssen and Co.		
Woo-ung	Sept 4	B. bark	390				
Young England	Aug 31	B. ship	1017	Smith	Johnson and Co		
Yuh Shin	Sept 3				Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		

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